

ed with garments suitable and appropriate for standing in the sacred desk. It is declared "more blessed to give than to receive." Be it so; and a double blessing rest on the head of each of our benefactors;—but we even declare that at such a time, and in such circumstances, it is *blest also to receive*.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, DEC. 24, 1841.

THE VEIL NOT REMOVED.

Men are apt to be curiously inquisitive about the future. They are often intensely anxious to see farther than they at present can, into coming scenes. They affirm themselves at times ready to make great sacrifices, could they but know the issues of certain events. But God keeps the door of futurity fast locked. He is inexorable in his refusal to draw back the veil. Every sort of attempt is made to glean a little knowledge of what shall be; but he "frustrates the tokens of liars, and makes diviners mad." It is the resolute and unchanging purpose of God that men shall know the future only as fast as its events, one after another, shall actually transpire.

And here is an eminent instance of the wisdom and kindness of God. So far from this concealment being an injury to us, it is an unspeakable benefit. For what would be the effect upon us if we could cast our eyes over the whole scenery of life, and descry for example the various afflictions which are to overtake us before we die. Were they to be few or many, the mind would dwell upon them. They would be magnified beyond the reality. We should ponder them so much that they would cause more present distress than, if unforeseen, their actual arrival would have occasioned. The imagination would clothe them with a thousand terrors. The nearer we were approaching any one of them, the more deeply should we be absorbed in reflection upon it, until, so harassing and worrying our souls that life itself would be a burden. And as we have seen single evils, as they approached, so dreaded that individuals have plunged into the grave to avoid them, how much greater the temptation to this dreadful act, if we had before us all the evils we should be called to suffer through life. And even though no such result as suicide should take place, yet how much the mind would be weakened and broken down and unfitted to sustain the trial, when it had been so long harassed and goaded by the anticipation. There could scarcely be a more certain method of filling the mind with the deepest gloom and despondency, and turning the whole scene of life into darkness and woe, than to have revealed before us the evils that lie in our future course. God, in infinite wisdom and mercy, refuses to withdraw the veil.

And there is the same wisdom and goodness preventing our beholding the future blessings that are in store for us. The uncertainty of future good is a constant stimulus to enterprise and activity in seeking it, essential to the best good of beings constituted like ourselves; but this stimulus would not exist were the blessing actually in sight, and looked upon as our own.

Besides, our minds are so constituted, that much of our happiness arises from the surprise given by unexpected events. Good that slowly approaches, having been long anticipated, loses much of its value. The unexpected possession of a few dollars affords a much higher pleasure, than when the possession of them had been long anticipated.

On the other hand, it is also true, that anticipation often clothes future good with false colors. The imagination loves to dress it in splendid robes, and exaltate its value. But the actual good when arrived, does not meet this extravagant anticipation, and the sorrows of disappointment ensue.

Happy it is for us, that even the good of futurity can be known only as each successive period reveals it. The gratification of our curiosity, in regard to coming events, good or evil, would be of the most serious disadvantage to us. God consults the constitution of our own minds by concealment. He adapts his dealings to our nature. Hence the truth of the inspired declaration, "It is the glory of God to conceal a thing."

AN HONEST MAN!

Not a few feel great complacency in this title. It seems to them it covers the whole ground of human obligation. It is the boundary of their vision as it respects character. Press them with the claims of religion, and they meet you with this affirmation, as though you must be silenced of course, and you had no ground for pressing the matter further.

Now these men's definition of honesty would probably be, the prompt and faithful payment of their dues to all. They would make no exception of any human being to whom they were lawfully indebted.

But are human beings to form a circle, out of which obligation is assumed not to exist? Is that man indebted to a fellow man to bind to pay him; and if he can be proved to be indebted to any other being, is he not bound to pay that debt also? Now that man's greatest creditor, is not a man. The greatest debt is due to that invisible One, who sustains to him the high relation of Creator, Preserver and Redeemer. The debt has not been contracted after the manner of human obligations, it is true, but not the less a debt. What is due from a child to a parent, is not the obligation of dollars and cents, but yet obligation of the strongest kind that can exist between created beings. The debt that man owes to God is higher than can be created by any possible transaction or relation between man and man. It has arisen from good conferred, viz. an immortal nature—most noble faculties and powers—the countless blessings of temporal life—and all that untold good implied in redeeming mercy. This is the debt. It stands before all the universe of the highest possible obligation. No earthly one compares with it.

But this honest man; what is he doing about this obligation? He prides himself in paying all his dues. No man can charge him with a failure. But we solemnly demand, Shall a debt of dollars and cents to a fellow mortal receive his scrupulous attention, while his obligations to his Maker are disregarded? And yet he claims to be an honest man. Yet, if you press him with his obligation to God of all his mercies, he thinks he has given a most satisfactory reply by declaring himself an honest man; when that honesty, by his

own showing, extends no farther than to the satisfying of his pecuniary dues to those around him. Why this partiality of this honest man? Why, of all his creditors, should he select men only to be paid, while God, the chief creditor, is denied? Where did he get the balance, in using which, he ascertained himself an honest man? If he may leave out the highest creditor in the universe, denying him payment, and yet be counted an honest man, why, if he himself be the chief among earthly creditors, might not a debtor adopt the same principle toward him, and while denying his claims yet account himself an honest man?

Let him pride himself as honest if he chooses, and get him applause for his scrupulous integrity with his fellow men; yet, in the balance of eternal rectitude, he is weighed and found wanting. He cherishes a miserable delusion, and the bubble will burst when the whole holy universe will rise up to confirm the decision of the Supreme Judge, that he is a DISHONEST MAN!

PROPHECY.

In these days, when many prophets run to and fro without knowledge being increased, we think it worth while to consider such a paragraph as the following, by Robert Hall:—

"Prophecy is not intended to give men such a knowledge of futurity as to enable even the most sagacious to predict future events. Those who have attempted, with certainty, to assign, beforehand, particular prophecies to particular events, have uniformly failed in their presumptuous endeavors. The design of prophecy is only to afford some general intimation, which may operate either as a warning or encouragement. Its chief use is, after the event has taken place, to assure men of the universal providence of God, and convince them of that wisdom, which foresees all future events, and that power, which accomplishes them when the appointed period arrives. When, therefore, the divine being has been disposed to lift, in some degree, the veil which conceals futurity, he has only done it so far as to excite a general and indefinite expectation of the event, by exhibiting its general character and features, but by no means to disclose such circumstances of time and place and instrumentality as might, in the least degree, interfere with the morality of human actions."

[From our Correspondent.]
THE MORAL ASPECT OF THE POLITICS OF OUR COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13th, 1841.
Dear Sir,—As nothing worthy of special notice has as yet transpired in Congress, I would in the following letter make some remarks upon a topic, which I have alluded to in this communication.

Last week, I made some statements respecting the religious interests of this city, and of the region around us, and it has occurred to me since then that there were, at the present time, some features in the political condition of our country, that were peculiarly favorable to the advancement of religion.

If we carefully watch the movements of God's providence, in all his dealings with mankind, we cannot fail to observe that he is aiming at the accomplishment of but one great purpose, and that is to impress upon the minds of men, the immense importance of their everlasting interests. In order to attain this object, we see the best human plans defeated, and men forced to acknowledge that there is a Power above which sways our destinies, and which is independent of all earthly government.

Within the space of a single year, we have seen every political party in our country, sadly disappointed. That portion of the community that favored the late Administration, were defeated in their hopes, by losing the election of their candidate for the Presidency. The whig party, in the very hour of triumph, was suddenly plunged into the deepest embarrassment and sorrow. And since our present Chief Magistrate has occupied the Presidential chair, little else than disorder and dissatisfaction have prevailed.

Now from the very nature of our institutions, there is a tendency among the people, to devote a great deal of attention to political subjects. All having a voice in the elections, and the highest seats of honor being open to all, a deep interest in every class of society is naturally awakened. And this interest has of late been carried to a pitch where it needed to be checked, and God in his providence has checked it. He has in a measure destroyed the political excitement which was absorbing the attention and energies of the people, and aroused them to the consideration of matters of infinitely more moment than those pertaining to their temporal welfare. While thousands in our land were lately almost worshipping one, upon whom the highest honors had been conferred, God showed them that the object of their homage was but a worm of the dust, and could lie as low in the tomb as the poorest beggar in our streets. And the influence of this dispensation of God's providence, has not been lost upon our country. It has not been lost upon this city. The salutary effects of this mournful event are seen and felt, and God designs to make it productive of immense good to the community. Our Heavenly Father is not trifling with the human family in his dealings. He has not cast his children upon this bleak and desolate creation to be the sport of circumstances; but he will make all things work together for his own glory, and our highest and best good.

But another feature in the politics of the country worthy of notice, and one having unquestionably a moral influence, is the unsuccessful attempts that have been made by the government to improve the financial concerns of the nation. If it be true that the "love of money is the root of all evil," then the inordinate desire for riches which has so extensively prevailed among the people foreboded, to say the least, no good to our country. And in the reverses which have taken place, and the fruitless efforts that have been made to facilitate the business transactions of the community, we may see a providence, which, when rightly viewed, is calculated to excite our gratitude.

Had the nation been permitted to rush on, for a while longer, in a course of reckless speculation, who could have answered for the disastrous consequences of an explosion that must sooner or later have taken place. Or supposing the country had increased in riches, and all the fond hopes and golden dreams had been realized, of what permanent advantage would the luxury and effeminacy consequent upon such a state of things have been to us?

The truth is, God knows far better than we, what will best promote our happiness. He regards, we believe, our nation with peculiar favor, and he has established our government and giving us our free institutions, not for our benefit alone, but for the benefit of posterity and of the world. He designs to make America a blessing to other nations;

and in order to perpetuate our institutions, he is strengthening their foundations, and teaching us that it is better to trust in the Lord for prosperity and happiness, than to place our dependence upon worldly schemes and prospects. And could we see the people more anxious for the prevalence of virtue and religion throughout our land, than they are for amassing wealth, or securing the predominance of any particular political party, our prospects would be far brighter, than they have ever heretofore been. We should experience in its full force the truth, that "it is righteousness that exalteth a nation;" and we should place a far higher value upon the smiles of heaven, than upon all the wisdom of statesmen and politicians.

There is also another matter, the moral bearing of which is not sufficiently appreciated; and that is, the friendly relation which our nation sustains with the rest of the world, and the happy manner in which our prominent difficulties with England have been settled. Had our difficulties taken a different turn, and were we at this moment involved in all the horrors of war, we should then realize the magnitude of the advantages that we now enjoy, for promoting the interests of religion. We should wonder too, that such apathy on the part of the friends of Christianity could prevail, as to allow public sentiment to favor a war, and like the sick man who can only realize the blessings of health when deprived of them, we should be full of good resolutions to serve our Master more faithfully, and more fully appreciate the blessings of peace, when the present calamity shall have passed away. But without dwelling upon particular points in the political condition of the country, every friend of religion must see that there are circumstances, at the present time, that are decidedly favorable to the success of the gospel among us. God has prepared the way for a general revival of pure religion, and he is now speaking through his providence, to those who love his cause, and calling upon them to awake out of sleep and gird on their armor, and labor with faithfulness and zeal in their service.

The excuse heretofore, both in this city and elsewhere, has been, that the minds of the community were so filled with politics that it was impossible to impress them with the importance of religious truth. But this excuse cannot with propriety be made any longer. God is ready to bless our land. His spirit is hovering over this city. Politics, and fashion, and folly, are yielding before the power of gospel truth, and if there is faith and prayer on the part of Christians, we may look for a revival, that shall extend over our land.

Yours truly,
R. W. C.

PROF. BUSH'S NOTES ON GENESIS AND EXODUS.

Many of our readers are, doubtless, acquainted with the Notes of Prof. Bush. For such as are not familiar with them, we invite the following notice. These Notes have reached a somewhat extensive circulation; but they are by no means, appreciated as they should be. We know of nothing in our language which could take their place. They illustrate some of the most difficult portions of the Scriptures, and in respect to which the English language contains much less of valuable critical illustration than could be desired. Prof. Bush came to the undertaking with many advantages. He has long been a diligent student of the original Scriptures, and has become intimately acquainted with their grammatical principles, as his Hebrew Grammar abundantly shows. He is, also, extensively acquainted with oriental literature, antiquities, the manners and customs of the people, etc., as may be seen in his Life of Mohammed, and in the Scripture Illustrations.

Some of the striking excellencies of his commentaries are the following. First, a faithful exposition of the text, according to its original meaning. We have no second-hand testimony, no transcription for the hundredth time, no miserable dilution. The Notes have the freshness which can be imparted by a genuine scholar, who investigates fundamentally, and brings out the sparkling native ore; at the same time, there is no unnecessary pretension of the original, nor depreciation of the English version. That venerable, and on the whole, excellent translation, is treated with all due respect.

Second, There are copious and very appropriate illustrations from the valuable productions of the old writers, not now much known. Such are the works of Vitrings, Venema, Pool, Lightfoot, Bochart, Le Clerc, etc. Curious and pertinent comments are drawn from the Targums and other Jewish productions.

Third, Practical and critical remarks are duly proportioned. The work is not one of mere learning. Mr. Bush's practical observations strike us as uncommonly apt, and not unfrequently original. They are not, however, obtruded upon us. They are not, in general, such as would arise in the mind of a casual reader. They are sometimes suggested by texts which would not at first view seem to furnish much spiritual nutriment. Our attention is thus kept awake; and our moral feelings are benefited, while our minds are instructed. Not a few of the remarks show that the writer has a rich experimental acquaintance with the inspired pages; that he does what a biblical interpreter ever should do, sympathize with the spirit of that which he professes to expound.

Again, the style, without being ambitious, is exact and idiomatic. We have been struck with the writer's ready command of accurate and picturesque language. The very words are illustrative of his meaning. A fine vein of imagination appears where the aid of that faculty is needed.

In short, Prof. Bush has brought to his important work not a few admirable qualifications. We hope that his Notes will be widely diffused. The enlightened Sabbath school teacher who is giving instruction on the Pentateuch, will find them full of valuable information and weighty instruction, even if he does not accord with all the opinions of the author. We may add, that we rejoice to give this entirely unsolicited commendation to volumes which have so much intrinsic worth.

EVANGELICAL SOCIETY OF GENEVA.

We have received the 10th Annual Report of the Evangelical Society of Geneva. It is a pamphlet of 133 pages. The general object of this Association is the promotion of evangelical religion, by means of the distribution of Bibles without note or comment, the preaching of the gospel, and the theological school at Geneva. The President is Charles Gautier-Boissier; the Vice-President, Merle-D'Aubigne, the Church Historian; among the corresponding members, are Rev. Dr. Cox, and S. V. S. Wider of New York, Rev. Dr. Froud of New Brunswick, Rev. Dr. Sprague of Albany, and Rev. Robert Baird of Paris. The theological school is now composed of 34 students, 22 of whom belong to the preparatory department. The professors are M. Merle-D'Aubigne, S. R. L. Gauss, Pilet-Joly, and La Harpe. The *colporteurs* employed by the Society, sold, or distributed gratuitously, 10,000 New Testaments, 500 Bibles, and about 100,000 copies of Tracts. Pecuniary assis-

tance was given to various pastors, who are laboring in France or the neighboring cantons of Switzerland. The receipts of the year were 104,520 francs, the expenditures 57,810 francs. From donors in England, 21,000 francs were received; from the United States, 18,000; from Geneva, 16,600, etc. The Society appears to be every way worthy of encouragement. It accomplishes great good by setting up the true cross in a city once made illustrious by the genius and piety of Calvin, but which long since sadly degenerated.

LITERARY ITEMS.

Dr. Arnold, the accomplished historian of Rome, has been appointed Professor of Modern History at Oxford, in the place of Dr. Nares. The Liverpool Mechanics' Institution cost no less than \$75,000; contains upwards of 3,300 members, 850 pupils in three day-schools, 600 pupils in fifteen or sixteen evening classes, and a library of 7,000 volumes. A German has recently published "A History of English Deism," which enters much more fully into the subject than Leland, in his well known work on English deists. He traces the influence of their writings on the Encyclopedists of France and the rationalists of Germany. A volume of the sermons of the Rev. Dr. Conrad, a Protestant preacher in one of the principal churches of Berlin, has been translated into English. It is entitled the "Lives of Christians, during the first three centuries." It is said to be thoroughly evangelical in its character, and to be full of information and practical instruction. Among the books lately published in England, are the following—*Life, Times and Missionary Enterprises of Rev. J. Campbell* by Robert Philip; Essays by R. W. Emerson of Massachusetts, with a Preface, by Thomas Carlyle; the 9th volume of Alison's History of Europe, during the French Revolution; *Matthiae's Manual of the History of Greek and Roman Literature*; Less on the Authenticity of the New Testament; the 24th edition of Keith on Prophecy; Rev. Dr. Wardworth's Sermons at Harrow School; the 21st edition of Robert Montgomery's Omnipresence of the Deity; the Poetical works of James Montgomery, edited by the author, with additional Poems, and Biographical prefaces, in 4 vols. octavo; Bishop Hopkin's whole works; Dr. J. G. Palfrey's Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities; and Ancient Spanish Ballads, Historical and Romantic, translated with Notes by J. G. Lockhart, embellished in a new and original manner. Wiley & Putnam are about to republish this work at \$1.50. The original, with its splendid engravings, etc., cost \$14.

BRIEF NOTICES.

GOV. BUCHANAN.—The death of this individual, distinguished for his enlightened zeal in the administration of the Colonial government of Liberia, has cast a deep gloom over the colony. His disease was not the Yellow fever, but a high grade of the African Bilious fever. He fell a victim to unremitted exertion in discharge of the high duties of his office, Sept. 4th, and was buried in a place of his own selection, under the Tamarind trees in the centre of the Government garden. The Government house was put in mourning; the coffin was trimmed with black crepe and gold lace; the flags of the Colony, and the U. S. flag at the Government House, were half masted and furled with black crepe; guns were fired every half hour of the day; the military companies paraded, and a procession was formed, composed of the Lieut. Governor, Colonial Secretary, members of the Colonial Legislature, physicians, judges, ministers, citizens, and strangers. The sight was an imposing one. Religious exercises were performed in the Methodist Episcopal church, and a sermon delivered by Rev. Henry Teague, from the text, "And Hezekiah slept with his fathers." It was gratifying to behold the unanimity which characterized all the citizens in paying due honor and respect to the departed chief magistrate of the Commonwealth. But how the loss thus sustained by the cause of humanity is to be repaired, is known only to Him who doth all things well. May light speedily arise from amid the darkness that now overspreads the affairs of the Colony.

PEACE.—The American Peace Society have at length determined to employ a "General Agent" at the centre of their operations, who shall be devoted to the collection of funds in Boston and its immediate vicinity, to the care of the Society's office, and the great variety of details, inseparable. Mr. J. P. Blanchard, a devoted and long tried friend of the cause, and well known as worthy of the utmost confidence has been unanimously selected for the office. He is also the treasurer of the Society. No one can doubt the judiciousness of this measure. If there be any object, not exclusively religious, that demands the undivided support of the Christian world, it is that which is proposed by the American Peace Society. That object is, the widest possible diffusion of light and love—the entire suppression of war and fighting—and the recovery of mankind from the dominion of the "Dragon and his Angels," by means of divine appointment, or approval.

DECEMBER 25th.—On or near this day, the Peace Society request all ministers of the Gospel to preach on the subject of Peace and War—to hold an annual prayer-meeting in reference to the progress of peace principles, and take up collections, to be appropriated to the dissemination of correct views throughout community, by Tracts, Periodicals and Lectures.

The request is a reasonable one; the topic, a highly important and interesting one; and the investigations necessary to a thorough discussion of it in any one of its branches, cannot fail to leave a salutary impression on the heart of a minister, and produce a salutary effect on the public mind. Will not the suggestion be heeded by some thousands of the clergy of our land, the present year.

PRIZE ESSAYS ON A CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

The Committee of the London Peace Society say, of this American work, that "a more important book of human production, was never given to the public. It will form an era in the history of our world, and at the close of centuries to come, it will be read with interest and referred to with honor, by moralists, by statesmen and by historians." The same Committee have presented a copy of the "last Essay in this magnificent volume—from the pen of Wm. Ladd,"—to Louis Philippe, and to each of his new ministers; also to each member of the British Parliament, the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and likewise to each of the learned Judges.

CHRISTIAN CONDOLENCE.—The London Peace Society have addressed letters of Condolence to Mrs. Ladd, and to the American Peace Society, on occasion of the demise of Wm. Ladd, Esq.; breathing very much of the spirit of the Gospel, and fitted to alleviate the poignancy of the anguish felt in the removal of the Hero of the Peace cause—a man who has won, and who will forever wear, laurels

as un fading as the gems that stud the crown of Emanuel.

CALVIN.—"The Banner of the Cross," the same Episcopal paper that undertook to charge "Coleman's Christian Antiquities" with misrepresentation and falsehood, and whatever else is bad, has since undertaken the no less ungracious office of claiming John Calvin for an Episcopalian!—at least claiming him as having had a strong bearing toward Episcopacy! It reminds us of the time, when our kind Unitarian friends used to claim Watts, Doddridge, Milton, and scores beside, as Unitarians, for reasons just as good,—that is, good for nothing. "The Banner of the Cross" might find some more profitable employment, one would think, than stirring up the ashes of Calvin, to find the "live coal" of Episcopacy, and kindle there-with a fire to burn up the brambles of Presbyterianism, and the thorns of Congregationalism, so troublesome to "Mother Church."

A CIRCULAR.—"The National Society of Literature and Science" has just issued its semi-annual Circular, calling on Professional men, Young men, Men of business, Mechanics, Farmers, Parents, and Ladies, to avail themselves of the facilities it proffers for the acquisition and extension of knowledge. Our readers already understand its object to be, the concentration of the diffused literary spirit and enterprise of our country, by means of Associations, Libraries, Lectures, &c., encouraged and aided by a Central Committee located in New-York. Having had occasion heretofore to give an outline of the plan of the Society, and recommended it to the attention of those who have leisure to devote their energies to its vigorous prosecution, it is not incumbent on us to do more at present than renews to urge the friends of intellectual and moral improvement to examine, test and prove its utility, in their respective spheres of action.

PAYING FOR NEWSPAPERS.—The Lutheran Observer has something more than \$7,000 due to it—a sum, which is constantly increasing by the remissness or delinquency of subscribers! The Editor proposes to strike out from the list of his subscribers, the names of all who are in arrears for more than eighteen months, retaining only those who are honest and prompt; assuming delinquents, however, that he will employ all lawful measures to collect from them what is due him. This is doubtless the only proper course. It is pitiful and mean beyond expression, as well as unjust and iniquitous, to withhold from the workman his wages. And no man works harder than the Editor and publisher of a Religious Newspaper.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS. Sept. 1841. pp. 228.

All the annual reports of the Board are documents of great value, not only as they detail the important facts pertaining to the history of each Mission for the time being, but as they present the views of the Board on all topics of interest arising from the peculiarities of the several missions, and from the manifestations of feeling toward the Missionary cause in general, on the part of the churches. It is to be feared that they are not so earnestly sought for, and diligently read, as they deserve to be. They are indispensable to the acquiring of a clear knowledge of the whole ground, and also to a fair comparison of the relative condition and prospects of the several missions; and such a knowledge ought to be possessed by every intelligent friend of God or man. The last Report has superadded recommendations in the maps and cuts accompanying it, illustrating to the eye, what otherwise will be only indistinctly conceived of. We do earnestly hope that it will be spread widely and studied thoroughly.

SCENES IN THE HOLY LAND. pp. 157. 16mo. American S. S. Union. *Depository*, 5, Cornhill.

To the believer, Christ is "all in all." To the children of the believer he must become so, or they perish. And in the mind of the believing parent, the anxious enquiry often arises, "what can I do, to bring my children to the feet of Jesus?" Nothing avails so intense a solicitude in his bosom, as the religious character and future destiny of his offspring. Doubtless prayer—the key that unlocks heaven's richest treasures—is indispensable. Apart from it, no instruction will avail. But instruction is not less needful than prayer itself. "Line upon line, precept upon precept." It must be various in form, that it may be readily comprehended; tender in manner, that it may wake up sympathy; and abundant in quantity, that it may preclude instruction that causeth to err from the words of knowledge. And the greater the attractions thrown around it, when given in book form, the better. In all these respects, the volume before us is eminently fitted for a pious "Parent's Assistant." It places Jesus before the eye in various aspects. It commends him to youthful regards by the whole strain of its description and exhortation. It has uncommon attractiveness, both externally and internally. Every child, will admire it—prize it—read it—and we hope, love it. And we earnestly commend it to believing parents as among the choicest articles to be found for a Christmas, New-Year's or birthday's present, to those whom they wish to see imbued with the spirit of Jesus.

THE PATRIARCH, OR FAMILY LIBRARY MAGAZINE.—Vol. I. No. 6. Dec. 1841.

This is the concluding number of the first volume. It will be continued for the year to come, in numbers published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September and November, at one dollar a year, in advance. And this is the best time for those who intend availing themselves of its instructions, to become subscribers. Saxton & Peirce are the Boston publishers. It is needless to add a further testimony to that we have repeatedly given of the solid merits, and beautiful adornments of the work. It commends itself wherever it is known, for the beauty of its appearance, the purity and variety of its matter, and its adaptability to the cultivation of a family taste for reading and intellectual improvement. The present number contains a fine engraving of Miss Hannah More, and also a colored engraving of the life. Each number it should be remembered contains two engravings, commonly on steel or copper plates.

REMAINS OF REV. JOSHUA WELLS DOWLING, A. M. *late of the New-England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. With a brief Memoir. Edited by Elijah H. Downing, J. M. pp. 329. 12mo. New-York: G. Lane, and P. P. Sandford. 1841.*

We have read the memoir, and portions of the Sermons, Notes, and Letters which make up this volume with much satisfaction. The compilation is honorable to the editor, as a tribute of affection to a beloved and only brother, and a testimony to the riches of divine grace. It will not fail to preserve in sweet remembrance the excellencies that adorned the character of a devout and faithful

ambassador of Christ, and stimulate surviving friends and acquaintance to emulate his example of devotedness, and to live entirely for the Saviour who was his only hope and joy. Though not much acquainted with the productions of the Methodist press, nor partial to the peculiarities of that denomination, and sometimes offended, justly or unjustly, with what savors of sectarianism in their writings—yet there is so much of warm-hearted piety, and earnest enforcement of the great duties of practical and experimental religion as in this volume, we cannot but anticipate the happiest results from its extended circulation. Mr. Downing was little more than a youth, when his Heavenly Father called him home—and all the maturity of age is not to be looked for in the productions of his pen. But he was a scholar—and his sermons, skeletons, and letters, all evince a cultivated mind and refined taste, as well as fervid zeal in the service of his Lord and Master.

THE DIVINE LIFE; being suggestions to those who are about commencing a religious life; by the Rev. Wm. Linn. With a preparatory notice, by the American Editor. pp. 240. 12mo. Boston: Joseph Doane. 1842.

Attracted by the title, we took up this book with pleasant anticipations, but laid it down with painful disappointment. Our acquaintance with William Linn, has been very slight. This "serious Call" has in it many noble thoughts and fine passages, mingled with imperfections and crudities not a few before met our eye. And the work now before us containing some excellent thoughts, is made up of detached portions of his other writings, thrown together as we surmise, for the purpose of adding the authority of his name to some pious essays that have ever agitated the church of God. We would not be uncharitable—but if the editor has fairly represented the author in these "extracts," there is much reason for gratitude that his works are so little known, and that his volume gives so faint promise of brizing them into notice. While we regret to say so much, duty imperatively forbids us to say less.

POEMS, BY MRS. M. S. B. DANA. pp. 312. Boston: Saxton & Peirce. 1842.

The gifted author of the "Southern Harp," has added much to the obligations of the public, by the contribution of her "parted family, and other poems," to their edification and pleasure. The volume is defined to be an "offering to the afflicted, and a tribute of love to departed friends." It is an "offering" full of sweetness—simplicity, piety and beauty. There is no cord in the broken heart not here touched, nor any morbid tendency not counteracted. Deep-felt feeling thrills their every verse, and meek-eyed submission points each reader constantly up to heaven. Of course, the general aspect of the work is sombre—how could it be otherwise—but it is not repulsive—nay, its attractions are strong and enduring for all who have a heart to feel, an eye to weep, and a spirit to say, "It is well."

THE DISCONTENTED ROBINS, AND OTHER STORIES FOR THE YOUNG. By the late Miss Mary Jean Fox; to which is added, the Canary bird; translated from the German of Schmidt. pp. 155. 12mo. Boston: Saxton & Peirce. 1842.

Instruction and entertainment are very happily combined in this volume, which cannot fail to form a very acceptable present to many children whom we know, and many more whom we do not know, if their parents shall judge it convenient and pleasant to procure it as a small but valuable addition to the "Juvenile library."

THE HISTORY OF RASSELAS, PRINCE OF ABYSSINIA. A TALE. By Samuel Johnson, L. L. D. pp. 172. 8vo. Boston: or THE EXILES OF SICILIA; by Madame Cottin. pp. 127.

These well known and justly celebrated works of genius, are published by D. Appleton & Co., as a part of the series of "The Miniature Classical Library," which they are furnishing to the reading world of taste. The beauty of their mechanical execution happily corresponds with the classical purity and rich moral sentiment pervading the volumes. They are to be found at G. W. Light's, No. 1, Cornhill.

"THE ENQUIRER."—This is the title of a new publication by Mr. Delavan, designed to aid in the settlement of the "very question," relating to the use of Wine at the Lord's table. The *Enquirer* is the first of volume first. It contains 48 quarto pages—including fifteen letters addressed to the churches by Mr. D., and an appendix, giving the opinions of several distinguished gentlemen on various topics connected with the general subject.

Seven lithographic plates are prepared for the work, and may be had or by the purchaser, at his option. They represent the state of the stomach in health, and of various stages of disease produced by alcohol. A single copy of the work with the plates may be had for one dollar—without them for 25 cents. A discount of 20 per cent. is made on ten copies or more. The work is stereotyped, and orders can be executed to any extent, if sent, post paid, to Mr. Oliver Sivil, Albany. It will be issued quarterly, though no subscriptions will be received, because the No. may greatly differ in size and price. The terms will accompany each number.

We are not yet prepared to express an opinion of the success with which Mr. D. has handled his argument. But from the perusal of several of his letters, we have arisen more than satisfied with the bland and courteous spirit of the author. It is delightful indeed, to meet with controversy on a subject of so delicate a nature, conducted in a style so simple and so free from the slightest tinge of acerbity. He will make friends of his opponents, by the kindness of his manner, even should he fail to convince them by the force of his arguments. Our view on the point in debate have not been in perfect coincidence with those here given, nor has it seemed proper to us to agitate the question as it has sometimes been presented by the warm hearted friends of Temperance; but we can have no possible objection—nay, duty demands the calmest thorough investigation of a matter involving so deeply the honor of religion. It is to be wished, if the one half of these letters correspond with the other half, that they may find their way into the hands of every church member in the land.

THE RECIPROCAL DUTIES OF PASTOR AND PEOPLE.—This great and briefly discussed subject, is beautifully yet briefly discussed by the Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, in a sermon delivered to his congregation on Nantucket soon after his induction into the pastoral office there, printed by Crockett & Brewster. The discussion is marked by the simplicity and force characteristic of other productions of the author, and is fitted to leave the most salutary impressions on the mind of the hearer of a religious complexion, whether for sailor or landman, perhaps issues not from the press. Others may contain more learned discussion, and more that is suited to form the contemplative

Christian character—but none amuse without corrupting, producing over-excitement, and leading to the 14th vol., the only one of some months, is rich in efficient in solid instruction.

YORK.
A NEW WORK.—The Recorder published, "The great account of the extensive revolution in the American Colonies, in the Whitefield." It forms a volume, and is recommended by the ministers of the city.

THE MONTHLY CHRONICLE numbers of this well fitted together under one cover, are headed, "Russia, under the head of 'Miscellany' matter suited to various permanent value.

THE LIBRARY OF HEALTH, tapers to labor in his chosen customed diligence, and Mr. Hill, assists him in disseminating genius far and wide. But the *Chronicle* has better improved (given than ourselves), that we would recommend them further to the public or not. But the *Chronicle* declares that they have not, and we readily do them the *Chronicle* yet both living, and practicing their usual good style—and to execute their health-preserving energy for the year to come. May a kind Providence grant success.

WINTER SET IN.—We had very storm of rain, continued Friday. A gale of wind, and damage to shipping was as yet there have been no accidents. On Saturday morning snow and very cold weather, filled, but the cold,

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For the Boston Recorder.

MISCELLANY

For the Boston Recorder

THE MUTINEERS OF THE BOUNTY.—One of the Sydney papers just received contains a highly interesting account of the condition of the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island, derived from the Rev. Dr. Heath, who went out from England to that island with a variety of articles for the use of the inhabitants, chiefly supplied by the Governor of New South Wales and the agent of the religious societies in London. The descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty are now 108 in number.

For the Boston Recorder

ter, is the liege subject of the Papal empire, bound by solemn oath to regard its authority as paramount to that of any other government on earth. Their sworn allegiance is not to the government of the country which protects them, but to the government of papal Rome which commissions and supports them. We do not say this reproachfully, or in a spirit of unkindness, but simply as a fact, the threatening tendency of which behoves us seriously to contemplate. What is to be expected of the Roman Catholic clergy of our country, be their character ever so good, who

Will they not use their influence in direct sub

I have lately seen a farm where all these evil
are embodied—of excellent natural fertility, field
large and lying on an easy declivity, with green

facility for movement of

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deavor to sustain its former high reputation. Having
ed to his establishment a pastry bake house, he can
provide his customers with every kind of pastry, from
Great care is taken in the selection of articles, to have
the best quality, viz. Puddings and Pies of every
Cake, Blanc Manne, Custards, Foreign and Domestic

100

remains to be seen. He has returned to the Syrian mission, while the wife has returned, while the wife of Mr. Hebard.